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California, Oregon, and the Sandwich Islands, passished on the departure of the percept of the pe

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

XXXIst CONGRESS First Session. SENATE WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 28.

By Bain's Electro-Chemical Telegraph.

Mr. HUNTER, from the Committee on Public Buildings, to whom was referred the memorial of Robert Mills, in relation to the enlargement of the Capitol, reported that the building ought to be enlarged, and submitted a resolution amending the rules so that the Committee can act jointly on the subject with the Committee of the House.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Mr. BRADBURY's resolution, in relation to removals

Mr. WEBSTER moved its postponement until Thursday next.

Mr. HALE wanted to know if Mr. BRADBURY would object to going a little further back, say to the year 1841, and request an account of removals

made then.

Mr. Turkky, (the motion to postpone having been withdrawn,) addressed the Sanate in relation to removals recently made in Tennessee, charging the President with having violated his pledges by removing high-minded, bonorable and competent men from offices of trust and profit in that State to the second of their feelings and remarkation. He also men from other solutions and reputation. He also read evidence certifying to the good character of certain of the officers so removed, particularly Cle-ments, Marshal of that State.

The resolution was then postponed until Thurs-

day next.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Omnibus bill.

M. Underwood having the floor, addressed the Senate, contending that those who had gone before him had assumed wrong promises, when they assumed that Congress had no power to legislate for the Territories. He proceeded to argue, that Congress possessed the power in various ways, as that it was given by implication in the Constitution. In many cases Congress had the power to sell the lands, to execute the laws of the United States in the Territories, and was obliged there States in the Territories, and was obliged therefore to appoint and sustain agents for the carrying cut of these powers; it was within the power, and the duty of Congress then to protect their agents in their personal rights. From all this he drew the inference that Congress can legislate to protect private rights in the Territories, and protect the rights of property, including Slave property, and consequently has power to legislate over the whole subject of Slavery in the Territories. The claim in the 10th section of the bill restricting the Territorial Legislature grown legislating upon the subtorial Legislature from legislating apon the sub-ject of African Slavery, prevented the local au-berity from acting upon the subject, and Congress would have no right, if the bill was passed, to exerise its power over the subject. The clause then was objectionable, because the only chance which the bill as presented gave to the Slaveholder, was, that the objection For one he was unwilling to trust the matter to the Judiciary, and proceeded with an argument in favor of such an amendment of the bill as wall leave the question of Slavery to the people of the Territories themselves. He also argued the proprioty and philanthropy of permitting the diffusion of Slavery. Mr. Underwood having concluded, the question was stated to be upon Mr. Davis's amend-

Mr. BERRIES remarked that the Senator was there, and hoped that before so important a ques-tion was taken some intimation would be given of

the time.

Mr. Dayron had supposed that there were other

areaking upon the amend Mr. Davron had supposed that there were other Senators who designed speaking upon the amendment. He designed, at some stage of the bill, to address the Senate upon the general subject. He desired, however, that the advocates of the bill should dispose of the amendments, get it in such shape as they might, and then those of the Senate who advocated the plan of the Executive as far as who advocated the plan of the Executive as lar as it goes, might have something to say with reference to that plan, not by contrasting it, however, with that of the Committee, because such contrast would not settle it. He did not desire to address the Senate aow, and was ready to vote upon the taneadment at any time. There were, however, many gentlemen absent, who would desired to be present whenever the vote was taken. He hoped, then, that the taking of the question would be posttoned.

Mr King pressed an immediate vote. He de No tree in the senate upon the general sub-ct after the amendments had been disposed of. Mr. Chass moved to amend Mr. Davis's amend

ment by adding the following, "provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as authorizing or permitting the introduction of slaves, or holding of persons as property in said

Mr. DAYTON moved to postpone the further con-

ocack, which was negatived.

Ar. CLAY said he understood the purport of Mr. Davis's amendment to be simply this: a provision excepting from restrictions upon the power of the Legalature of the Territories to pass laws for the other than the structure of the territories to pass laws for the other territories. protection of the rights of property, held or intro-duced into the territory, conformably to the Consti-tution and laws of the U.S. He had no particular

objection and awa of the U.S. He did no partial objection to that amendment, because it only asserts an effect which would follow without its introduction, as, if the Constitution and laws of the United States carry Slavery to the Territories, they are matter of United States carry Slavery to the Territories, they as a matter of course, abrogate the local law. He did not believe either that this amendment gave any implication that there was any authority under the Constitution to extend Slavery to the Territories. He desired no such implication, and if Mr. Chask would so modify his amendment as to guard against such implication either way, he would vote for that also.

Mr. Davis denied that he designed or desired his amendment to carry any implication as to what were the rights of the South under the Constiturion. He never had and never should permit Con-gress to measure those rights. He simply desired Congress to abstain from touching those rights

ther way. Mr. Halk addressed the Senate, alluding to the At. HALE addressed the Senate, anding to the fact that the Legislatures of some fourteen or fifteen States had instructed their Senators to vote against the extension of Slavery, and expressing the hope that some vote would be taken upon a direct ques-

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

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tion; one upon which there could be no mistake or tion; one upon which there could be no mistake or misunderstanding; so that it could be ascertained who, among these instructed Senators, vote by the instructions, and who by discretion.

Mr. Dones, of lown, followed with some re-marks, in which he denounced the doctrines held in the country of the country of the course of the country of the countr

Mr Hale and those who think with him, and by Mr Hale and those who think with him, and declared his opposition to the Wilmot Provose to every shape, and his firm intention to vote against it, and to vote for the bil under discussion, because be was sick 'and tired of this surject of slavery, and wanted to get rid of it at any hazard.

After some further debate between Messrs. Dayton and Berries, in relation to the effect of the pending amendments, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Bain's Electro-Chemical Telegraph.

Mr. Corrate, Whig of La. asked leave to in-oduce a resolution from the Legislature of Lou-PRESTON KING (Free Scil) of N. Y. opposed the

PRESTOR KING (Free Soil) of N. Y. opposed the amendment of Mr. Courad.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill having for its object the erection of buildings for Government purposes in the Territory of Oregon, which was recommended to pass.

The bill for making roads and building bridges in the Territory of Minnesota, was opposed, as was also the Senate bill anthorizing the President to enter into a treaty with the Indians in Oregon for the extinguishment of their claims to land west of the Causada Mountains and regulating trade for the extinguishm Cascade Mountains, and regulating trade

with them.

The bill to appoint a Surveyor General for Ore-

gon, and to appoint a carreyor one and a gon, and to grant lands to actual settlers in that territory, was debated, without disposing of it.

The Committee bereupon rose, when the bill making appropriations for public buildings in Minnesota and Oregon was passed, and the House ad-

NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD.

BY THE ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT BOSTON. By a special messenger over the New-Haven Railroad, we are in receipt of a copy of Wilmer & Smith's European Times of the 18th inst. from which we make the following extracts. The Asia arrived at Boston about 1 o'clock yesterday after-

FRANCE.
The Electoral Law. From the European Times.
The details of the new Electoral bill of France are now known all over Europe, all its advantages and its dangers have been freely canvassed out of doors, and yesterday the discussion of the measure would, no doubt, be commenced in the Assembly. Its important influence upon the future destiny of France cannot be overrated; and, however, ny of France cannot be overrated; and, and the first view of the state of parties in the Chamber, it might seem that the measure would be carried through the Assembly with a high hand by ried through the Assembly with a high hand by ber, it might seem that the measure would be carried through the Assembly with a high hand by Ministers, the collective strengtth which seems gathering to oppose such a vagrant violation of the Constitution fills us with doubt about the result. Petitions from all quarters are pouring in against the biit. The whole party of the National, including Dupont de l'Eure, Goudchaux, Marrast, have sent in a firm petition and remonstrance sgainst its passing. The petition truly says that it threatens the Republic in its essence, law in its most sacred point, and order itself in one of its principal conditions, and it proceeds to point out all the monstrous anomalies of the bill, and urges that universal suffrage cannot have failed since it raised the President to power, and created a majority in the present Assembly. These are truths which it is difficult to gloss over. Everyone sees that if the late successes of the Socialists had not taken place, but men of "order" had been elected, we should never have had the right of universal suffrage impeached. For our own parts we have never concealed that we deem a Republic wholly unadapted to the settled habits and prejudices of the French, but a msjority of the people having fixed upon that form of Government, and the President having been placed at the head of the Republic, pledged to maintain it inviolate, we view with deep alarm this undisguised attempt to undermine and overthrow the power by which the President having been placed at the head of the Republic, pledged to maintain it inviolate, we view with deep alarm this undisguised attempt to undermine and overthrow the power by which the President and the Assembly alike derive their authority, and whether the Ministers of Louis Napoleon succeed or fail in carrying the bill, the fatal consequences will be, we fear, equally deplorable. The Mountain party threaten a most violent opposition to the bill, and, no doubt, the debate will be the most stormy ever witnessed in the chamber.—If one of the leaders of the Mountain is so threatened with violence, because he will no resort to arms, as to appeal to the majistracy for protection, it is not to be wondered that some of the obnexious members of the Moderate party are arming themselves to protect their persons in the chamber. In fact, a tumult is fully expected in the very hall of the Assembly. Troops are being pour ed into Paris. The Voix du Peuple has been seized by the police almost every day; mayors and their adjoints are dismissed from their offices because they have signed petitions against the electoral they have signed petitions against the electoral law; mobs of people assemble round the offices of the Voix du People was wholly withdrawn. In fact, everything portends a fierce struggle, and although there is no doubt that the soldiery will crush any attempt at insurrection, the Government being legally in the wrong, will scarcely better its position by a military triumph, as Socialism will receive a fresh impulse from such success.—

It appears that the absence of the President from Paris at such a critical moment causes a good deal of uneasiness, and the funds are heavy. The position of the Government is an uneasy one.

The position of the Government is an uneasy or On Tuesday's sitting Ministers were in a minori the excess out of his own pocket. No fewer than 371 members against 276 voted that he should; and under existing circumstances, this vote must ren der a minister, especially a finance minister, ver uncomfortable. Our report next week promises t be as exciting as any one we have ever written since the first breaking out of the revolution.

Recall of the French Ambassador from England. The following explanation was given in the As-

sembly on the 16th inst.: The order of the day was the interpellations of

M. Piscatory on the affairs of Greece.

General De La Hitte, Minister of Foreign Affairs, ascended the Tribuue, and said-Gentlemen in the sitting of Saturday last 1 had the honor of announcing to the Assembly that, in consequence of the failure of our good offices in the negotiation pursued at Athens, the Government of the Republic had considered it its duty to apply to the English Government for explanations. The reply which was given us not being such as we had a right to look for, considering the good intelligence which existed between the two countries, the President of the Republic, after having taken the President of the Republic, after having taken the advice of his council, gave me orders to recall from London our ambassador. [A loud burst of cheering from the Right, clapping of hands, cries of "bravo, bravo;" renewed cheers and clapping of hands from the same quarter. The Left all this time remained silent. The approbation continued at least five minutes. In order to make the Assembly aware of the motives which actuated the Government to come to this decision, I cannot do better than read to you the letter which I addressed M. Drouyn de l'Huys on the subject:

"TO DROUIN DE L'HUYS, FRENCH EMBASSADOR AT LONDOS.

"Monsieur: As I had the honour of anouncing to you Cabinet of London.

"Monsieur: As I had the honour of anouncing to you Cabinet of London, which you had consumer to you Cabinet of London, which you had not make the mit to us. My preceding dispatches must have caused you lic. France, in a spirit of kindness and peace, had decided to interpose ber good offices, for the purpose of terminating on honorable conditions the difference which had arisen between Great Britain and Greece. It has been agreed that the ceferieve measures aiready amployed by England should be suspended during the curree of the inscintion, and that if any arrangement demand fit to be accepted by the French mediator, should refer the master to London before sgaln, having recourse to force.

"We had received, on this latter point, the most formal promises, which however, have not been observed. This declorable consequence has resulted therefron, that at the moment when a convention, negotiated directly, and definitely agreed to between the Cavinets of Faris and London, was on the point of arriving at Albons, where allered to the central there are the longer of the contribution of the contribution of forces.

moment when a convention, negotiated introduction definitely agreed to between the Cavinets of Paris and London, was on the point of arriving at Athens, where already the essential bases of it were known, Greece, attacked afresh by the naval forces of Great Britain, its spin of the energetic representations made by the French Envoy

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1850.

was chitzed, in order to escape compuses min to accept, without concession, the charges of an objective infinitely more rigorius their awtrement repercence; On learning the stratege result of our mediation, we desired to see in it only the effect of a wishonderstanding.

"We had hoped that the Cabinet of London, like us, considering as of no effect (soo areas) the facts so much to be registed by every the end which had taken place only in consequence of the violation of an engagement entered into with us, would maintain the Convention which had been arred to You had been charged to apply to tro do so; and that demand not having need acceded to, it has appeared to us that the prolongation of your sejourn in London is no longer compatible with the dignity of the Republic.

"To President has ordered me to direct you to return to France, after having accredited M. Mareschalich as Charge of Affaires. He has also once due to express to you at the satisfaction which the Government of the Republic feel at the zeal, ability, spirit of countliston, and firmness united, which you have always shown in the course of a negulation the non-success of which was not your fault.

"You will be pleased to communicate to Lord Palmens.

your fault
"You will be pleased to communicate to Lord Palmerston the present dispatch. (Signed) "La HITTE."

(Loud cheers again burst out here as before.)
Gentlemen (continued the Minister), I have laid on the table the documents connected with this negotiation. You will perceive, I am inclined to think, on penaling this volume on perusing this voluminous collection, that the acts and intention of the Government of the Reputlic are not undeserving of our approbation. (Cheers.) I have to propose to you to order that the documents be printed.

ments be printed.

The Assembly, being consulted, ordered the printing of the documents almost unanimously. Gen. Cavaignac, M. Gustave de Beaumont, and two or three members of the tiers parti, stood up

two or three members of the tiers parti, stood up on the negative side of the vote.

When the Minister descended from the tribune, he was surrounded and complimented by a crowd of representatives, amoust whom were MM. Thiers, Mole, Piscatory, Larochejaquelin, Admiral Dupont Thouars, Gen. Changarnier, &c.

The sitting was then suspended for half an hour, amidst the utmost agitation; the members of the Right assembling in the center, discussing the communication made, whilst the Left remained impassive as before.

Miscellaneous.

Five members of the society called Solidarite
Republicans were sentenced on Saturday last by
the Court of Assize of Paris, two, to one year's imprisonment, 500f fine, and deprivation during five
years of their civil rights; and three, to six months' prisonment, 300f fine, and interdiction of their

in prisonment, 300 nne, and interdected of the civil rights during three years.

M. de Broglie is named president, and M. Léon Faucher secretary, of the Commission on the Electoral Law.

The alleged arrest of a number of persons for conspiracy to set fire to different quarters of Paris, and to seize the Hotel de Ville, is denied on authority. No seek exercises who here discovered.

ity. No such conspiracy has been discovered.

The proposition of M. Creton, for the abrogation of the law exiling the Bourbons, has been rejected

of the law exiling the Bourbons, has been rejected by a large majority of the Commission of Parliamentary Initiative.

The Napoleon contradicts the rumor published in several papers respecting the intention of transferring the seat of Government to Versailles.

There is an extraordinary article in the Presse. M. de Girardin implores the Opposition not to get up an em_mte, for it would, he says, be fatal to it.—
The insurrection would be speedily put down, Paris would be declared in a state of siege, the liberty of the press would be suppressed, and reaction would the press would be suppressed, and reaction would be triumphant. He says that there are 135,000 troops in and near Paris, and that armed resist-ance to the Government would be a fatal act of

It is said that some of the members of the major-

It is said that some of the members of the majority in the National Assembly have called upon the Government to prosecute M. Napoleon Bonaparte for his seditious address to two of the departments, recommending a refusal to pay taxes; but that the Government, considering the atter insignificance of this man, and that he is a mere tool of the Mooatain, is disposed to treat him with contempt.

The Republique, which is the organ of the majority, exhorts the Socialists to forbearance, and points out to them the hopelessness of armed resistance. The Voix du Peuple, which represents the impatient minority, continues to make an appeal to arms. This is very natural with the Voix cut of the Peuple, for it is overwhelmed with prosecutions, and sees little chance of salvation, except in timevice. The Republicans of the Veille-or rather a por-

The Republicans of the Velles-or ratios 4 per-tion of them, represented by M. Goadchaux and M. Cremieux, are also getting up a petition against the Electoral Bill, and it will probably appear in all the Democratic Socialist journals; for it will be more carefully worded than that of the Voix du People, which no other journal would venture to The President of the Republic has caused it to

be stated that the Napoleon of Sunday—which, al-though far more moderate than usual, was written though far more moderate than usual, was written in such a way as to convey an impression that he has some private views of his own opposed to the wishes and the policy of the majority of the National Assembly—was published without any previous communication with the Elysee, and without the slightest authority from him, or those who surround him, for the opinions which it put forth.

The Court of Appeal of Nancy, has decided that the subscription got up for the purpose of relieving the schoolmasters, dismissed from their functions by

the Government, is illegal.

In the National Assembly, on Monday last, a mo-

tion made by M. Chauvin, proposing to place to the personal account of any minister the excess of the expenditure allowed his department, was put an

inally carried by a majority of 371 to 276.

The rioters who had been arrested at Creuzot, in the department of the Saone and Loire, were subsequently rescued by the mon, and when the Pre-fect reached the place the insurgents amounted to about 8,000. Troops were marching to the scene of disorder, and General Castellan announced in his dispatch, received in Paris on Monday last, that there was no doubt of the disturbances being soon

completely suppressed.

A regiment of dragoons, while on its way to Ly ons, was insulted by a mob of disorderly perso in the Soane et Lore. Stones were thrown, and one soldier was severely wounded. The regiment charged, and in two or three minutes the assailants

fled in all directions.

Gen. Gemeau embarked on the 10th instant a Marseilles, on board the Luxor steamer, to proceed to take the command of the army at Rome.

La Presse publishes a letter from M. Boule, the printer, stating that at 7½ o'clock on Taesday evening lest, at the moment when the papers La République, La Voix du Peupie, and the Estafette were set in type, a commissary of roll of the commissary of roll or the commissary or the commissary of roll or the commissary of roll or the commissary or the commissary of roll or the commissary publique, La Voix du Peuple, and the Estafette were set in type, a commissary of police entered the printing house and affixed his seal on the print-

ing presses.
In the course of Tuesday ammunition, arms and provisions were placed in the Bank, the Tuileries, the Hotel de Ville, and other buildings, as if to meet some expected movement. M de Girardin has offered to print the Voix du Peuple, the Republique, and Estafette, until such time as the seques tration shall be taken off M. Boule's presses. Should the offer of M. de Girardin be accepted, i should the oner of M. de Girardin be accepted, it is considered likely that his property, too, will be placed under sequestration, and the Presse and the Evenement be stopped. It is said generally that the Government will not stop these violent

that the Government will not stop these violent proceedings until they have succeeded in producing an emeute, which they want, for the sake of putting Paris in a state of siere.

The Moniteur of Tuesday publishes a decree of the President of the Republic, suspending the adjoints of the Mayors, also the officers of the National Guard, who have signed the petition against the Electoral Law as published in the National. It is very probable that the debate on the Electoral Reform bill will be of the most stormy description, beyond, perhaps, any debate that has taken place even in the National Assembly. The Montagnards will, it is stated, leave nothing undone to place every obstable to the pussing of the bill, and

place every obstable to the passing of the bill, and as it is not probable that they will finally succeed, it seems determined on to renew the scenes of tu mult and disorder which characterised the proceed

mult and disorder which characterised the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly.

The following proposition on the responsibility of Ministers was, on Wednesday last, presented to be Assembly by MM. Conin Gridaine, de la Rochette, and de Laboulie: "A commission of 15 members shall be appointed by the Legislative Assembly, in the usual form, to prepare an organic law on the responsibility of Ministers and of the other agents of the Executive Government."

It appears that a certain member of the Mountain who had been looked up to with certainty as the leader in the event of an insurrectionary move-

so menaced by the violent fraction of the Socialist party as to consider it necessary to place himself

under the protection of the Prefact of Police and the Con missary of Police attached to the National Assembly. It is understood that he considers himself in danger from his own party, owing to his positive refusal to take any part in an ement.

ITALY Things in the Roman States.

The Augsburg Gazette, of the Stn inst. contain the following, under date. Rome, 30th ult: "D Townsend, cauon of the Cathedral Church of Dar-ham, lately presented to the Pope a memorial. The doctor was the bearer of a letter of recommenda-tion from the Architstop of Paris. The Pope gave bim a most cordial reception, and promised to ex-amine the memorial. Dr. Townsend recommends Publik to convike Plus IX. to convoke a council, composed of ecclesi-astic and secular deputies from the different Chris-tian countries, whose object should be to devise the means of uniting all the Christian sects. Dr. Townsend received a message from the Holy Father, inviting him to a second interview. But the doctor being on the point of departure for Naples, requested the Pope to put off the audience will him to the control of the second control of

until his return."

The Opinione of Turin, of the 5th, quotes a letter from Rome of the 3d, mentioning that the Government had ordered the removal from the external pate of the English Chapel, outside the Porta del Copolo, of the arms of Great Britain, and of the

Copolo, of the arms of Great Britain, and of the inscription, "English Chapel."

The whole vizilance of the Government of Rome seems to be exercised in stopping the English, French and Irsiian newspapers at the post office, which contain articles severely criticising its policy or conduct. One day the Times is excluded; then comes Galignani's, which has indiscreetly copied an offensive article; next Turin and Florence journals are suppressed in a mass; so that often it occurs that not a single foreign paper is to be had for love or money.

for love or money.

Attempts are being made to create a new Na. tional Bank, to be called the "Bank of the Pontifi-cal States," to which that pre-existing, the Roman Bank, is to be united, and which is to have branches Bank, is to be united, and which is to have branches at Ancona and Boloama. If the necessary capita can be procured this institution is likely to produce much good: but it is yet doubtful whether the necessary funds can be obtained.

Letters from Milan, of the 7th instant, state that

the Austrian Government is concentrating a force of 50,000 men on the frontiers of Switzerland and Piedmont, in the neighborhood of Sonna and Gallerate. Several new fortifications round Milan are in the course of being constructed. The voluntary loan of 120 millions of lives for the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom is a failure. T The subscriptions do not

European Corn Trade.

Rurepean Corn Trade.

Rurepean Corn Trade.

London, May 13.

We had fine warm weather yesterday, but the wind shifted to the north toward evening, and last night was again very cold. There was a want of activity at most of the Provincial markets belo on Saturday, and the advance of is to 2s per quarter generally demanded for Wheat, was paid with some reluciance. At Markalone this morning we had an increased show of Wheat by land carriage samples from East and Kect, but there was littlefresh up from more disact parts of the Kingdom. The samply was, nowever, fully equal to the demand, and the advance of is per quarter, freely paid on Friday, was realized with difficulty. The arrivals of Wheat from abroad were quite moderate; having, however, few country buyers in a leadance, the operations were stogether on a retail scale, and quotations were scarcely is ret quarter higher than on this day setnight. The nominal top price of town-manufactured Flour uncerview no change. Foreign was not so saleable as last week, owing to the liberal receipts of French. Engiths Barley was scarce, and the few lots of fine quality forward frought is per quarter more than on. Mouday last. In foreign Barley a good steady business was done, at a similar improvement. Mait was the turn denare. There were lardly any outs fresh up coastwise, and the supplies from strong were quite moderate. The dealers acced on the reserve, having sefficient on hand for present use, and conveners these conductes their operations with caution, needy buyers had, however, to pay 6d to is ner quarter more for each conducted their operations were

much offering; 32s per 480 lbs. was paid for American Yel-1.w Con.

May 17.—The temperature has become milder the last day or two, which is now very desirable for the backward vegetation. There was a stender attendance of buyers of Wheat and Flour at this morning's market, and business priceed of in quite a retail way, at similar prices to those paid last Tuesday. Oats and Barley were unaltered in use, the Beans being scarcer, improved is, per quarter. There was a good demand for Indian Gorn for Ireland, at advance of 6d per quarter: \$22 6d per 430 lbs was paid for American Yeilow Corn.

London Corn Market May 17.

The fresh samples of English and foreign Wheat exhibited to-lay were moderate, but millers continued to purchase with caution, and traile ruled duit at last Monday's terms. No change in Fiour, and but a moderate business doing. Barley and Malt taken slowly at former terms. Beaus and Peas purchased to a fair extent, but no change in pities. English Oats in small supply, and for good kinds, in some Instances, 5d above. Foreign sold to a fair extent, but the change of the contents a late rates. English Wheat, 42s to 50s; red, 38s to 44s.

to 44s Argivals.—British Wheat, 2650 qrs; Barley, 830; Osta, 280; Mat. 6,420; Flour, 3,110. Foreign Wheat; 8,670; Bar-ley, 4,104; Mait, 5,810

American Produce Market.

The demand for both Pot and Pearl Ashes during the past work has been altogether of a retail character, and the quotations are with difficulty maintained. In Quercia ron Bark there is no material alteration, and the transactions are confined to a few hinds. Philadelphia at 118 6d, with 400 hegs fall faults) at 8s 3d to 9s 6d. For Lard a full inquity is experienced, and shout 120 tune have been disposed of at 3 is to 3 is 6d, as in quality but at these rates the quantity effecting is very limited. Tailow continues in request, and for really fine rather better prices have been paid. Bees' Wax meet a fair sale, and four or five tune have been laken at full prices. Of grease Butter a small parcel, remarkably fine, brought 34s, but for fair to good over 3 is 3 3z could not be real-hed. Oils continue dult, and although offered at a reductive do not fud ready buyers. Turpenties is lower, 6s 6d to 6s 3d having been accepted for 700 blast; Spirits have also receded it value, and 30s must now be considered an extreme price. Of Tar the sales are extensive, amounting to upward of 3,000 bbls at 3s to 9s-61, but chiefs at the former figure from the ship's side. Resin is more plentiful, and may be had on easier forms. Oil Cakes are fregieted. Carolins Rice has been to fair request and 550 therees ordinary oils changed hands at 18s 3d to 18s 65; good new is worth 70s. In Flax seed or Timothy seed there is nothing to report. Cloverseed has met with new attention, and about 25 tune have been sold on speculation to boil over at 33s a 34s.

American Provision Market. American Produce Market.

American Provision Market.

American Provision Market.

Little has been doze in Beef this week, the late advance inducing hose who are in stock to hold back; there is however, so little effecting, the market is very firm at the operations in Pork we can note no improvement; the ranactions have been on a retail scale, without variation in price. The Irish demand for Bacon continues, but for want of accomment of ordinary quality the sales have no been extensive; for the finer sorts the country demand is low, but prices on the whole are firm. Shoulders have sold more freely; and for really fine Hams there is an active inquiry. The sales of Lard are reported at 190 mis there are tuyers at 31s 3d, but holders, generally, are not included logo on at this price. In Cherest here has been very little come; the backward weather has caused English Cherse to move more readily. For Tallow there has been an improved demand, at an advance of 6d per cwt. Linesed Cake rominues neglected.

NAVAL.-The U. S. ship Vincennes, Commande Hudson, strived at Valparaise on the 9th of Apri-last, in 57 days from Rio de Janeiro. On the 9th of March, when off Cape Horn, she encountered a of March, when off Cape Horn, she encountered a heavy gale, which nearly threw her on her beam ends. The sea stove in several of her ports, and carried away one of her quarter boats...The U.S. frigate Savannah, Capt P. F. Voorhees; sloops of war Yandalia, Commander W. H. Gardner; Warren, Commander A. R. Long; Preble, Commander Hynn; and store ship Fredonia, Lieutenant Commanding Nevill, were at San Francisco on the 20th of April...The United States steamer Walker, Lieut, James Alden, was at Pensecola on the 17th insteamer way to Norfisk... steamer Walker, Lieut, James Alden, was at Pen-sacola on the 17th inst. on her way to Norfolk.... The U. S. sloop-of-war Vandalia was to sail from San Francisco on the 25th of April for Valparaiso.... The U. S. schr Ewing, Lieut, Commandant Bartiett, on a croise from San Francisco, was spoken April 5, in lat. 38 N, Ion. 123 30 W... The U. S. propeller Massachusetts, Commander Knox, from San Francisco, was spoken May 1, in lat. 41 24, Ion. 130 23.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

CITY ITEMS.

A TASTE OF SUMMER - Yesterday was delightfully hot, after the chill weather of the past week. The thermometer ran up to the July puch, and the street-crowds took the shady size. The noon was saltry and sweltering, but toward evening a cold wind arose, which swept the streets like a San Francisco north-wester. The sky was prophetic

THE NEW COINS .-- We are indebted to W. E. Dr Bors, Esq. of the U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, for specimens of the new coins provided for by Mr. Dickinson's bill, which has lately been referred to the Finance Committee of the Senate. The threecent piece, which is three-fourths silver and onefourth copper, is little smaller in circumferance than a balf dime and about two-thirds the thickness. It could hardly be mistaken for one in the pocket. On the face is a Phrygian cap, surrounded by rays. with the word "Liberty" upon it, and "1850" underneath; on the reverse the number " III." circled by a sprig of foliage, outside of which are the words "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." The new cent is about the size of a dime, with a large hole in the center, ostensibly to give it greater cir comference, though this feature will be very convenient, by distinguishing it, in the pocket, from all small silver pieces. On one side it has merely " Cent," and " 1850;" on the other "U. S. A." and "ONE-TENTH SILVER." The edges of both coins are not milled. Their design and execution strike us as admirable in every respect. The cent is of a light reddish gray color, and not more than oneeighth the weight of the copper cent. If the bill should pass, which there seems no reason to doubt, this coin will be the greatest improvement which has ever been introduced into our currency. The three cent piece is intended to be paid at the Mint, in exchange for the small Spanish money, now in circulation, at its current value. Its adoption will suggest another reform-the reduction of letter postage to its value. At any rate, let us have these two light, elegant and convenient coins first, and then we will talk of what follows.

THE STEAMSHIP PACIFIC.-Mr. Isaac Vanderbilt, the pilot who brought the packet ship Yorkshire into port on Sunday, says that he saw the steam ship Pacific on Saturday evening at 15 minutes past 8 o'clock, Fire Island bearing by compass N. 4 E. The Pacific left the Bar off Sandy Hook at 5 P. M. The distance made was 36 miles in 3 hours, against

Capt. Leitch of the steamship Margaret, which arrived on Monday evening from Halifax, reports that on Sunday, at 1 40 P. M. he spoke the U. S. mail steamer Pacific; at the time she was in lat. 40° 40', long. 69° 30'-about 250 miles from Sandy Hook. She had then been out 20 hours and 40 minutes from the same point, giving a speed of near 124 miles per day. This is doing very well, but af-ter the trip of the Asia, it wen't do to boast in ad-

STREET MUSIC .- "Sappho" writes to us complainingly, in regard to the grinding of music in the public streets. She would prefer that there should be large manufactories erected in uninhabited dis tricts, where all the music might be done by steam. and would no doubt be willing to contribute some thing toward establishing them. Now, much as we deplore the woes of "Sappho," we do not see how she can escape them, unless by imitating her Grecian ancestress and pitching herself from the balcony of Castle Garden into the Bay. Most persons, we believe, consider these music grinders as something of a nuisance. Some-of whom "Sappho" is probably one-look upon them as positive vermin, and regret that there is no Magnetic Pow der to exterminate them, nor All Healing Ointment to care their inflictions. Others-the boys, for instance-take great delight in them, and if there is a monkey included, regard them as benefactors of their race. Others again, of a transcendental cast, view them as visible types or illustrations of the harmonies which govern Nature. So that, on the whole, it is doubtful whether they confer more annovance than pleasure. For our part, we confess to a sort of liking for them, since we are perched so high that the discords rarely reach us. We advise "Sappho" to be patient.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT .- This Court was in ses. view to take up the criminal calendar. The Grand Jury did not come into Court, but are in session, of course, secret. A large number of persons are in attendance as witnesses in trials, and also before

the Grand Jury. U. S. COURT.-The Grand Jury adjourned yesterday a little after 12 o'clock. Nothing transpired. They will resume their session to-morrow. The trial of Joanna Quinlin, indicted on a charge of passing counterfeit money, and of John Morressey, as to a watch, &c. in his possession, were laid over till to-morrow. A colored man named Becker, for assault at sea with a dangerous weapon, pleaded guilty and was remanded for sentence.

COMPLIMENT TO LIEUT. SCHENCK. - Masses. Young & Leavitt have just finished a magnificen speaking trumpet, to be presented to Lieut J. F. Schenck, U. S. N., Commander of the steamship Ohic, by a meeting of the passengers on board, March 28, 1850. The trumpet is of solid silver with a gold mouth-piece, and is most elaborately wrought with beautiful devices. The inscription is surrounded with a wreath composed of oak and laurel branches with fruit, and on the reverse side is an accurate engraving of the ship whose commander is to receive this appropriate compliment.

THE SASDWICH ISLAND PRINCES.—The two Hawaiian Princes, ALEXANDER LINGLING and LOT KAMEHAMEHA, left this City for Washington Monday, accompanied by Dr. Junn, the Sand wich Island Embassador. After a short stay in the Capital, they intend making a trip to Michigan and Ningara, previous to their departure for their Island Kingdom of the Pacific in July. We understand that the British Government not only assumed the expenses of Dr. Judd and the Princes, during their stay in England, but also paid their fare back to this country.

ROBBERY.—A gentlemen named James Depew, of Broome County, was robbed on Monday night of about \$350 while in a house of ill-fame in Leonard st. Nine persons were arrested for the robberry, but not a cent of the money found.

NEW MUSIC.-We have received a new Polka by J. A. Fowler, called the "Fire Fly." "The day we two were wedded," a Ballad by S. W. Leach "Can I e'er forget the Valley," vocal Duet by Aus tin Phillips. "The Herdman's Mountain Song," as sung by Jenny Lind. The above are just published by William Hall & Son.

FIRE.—Yesterday evening, about half-past eight o'clock, smoke was observed issuing from the cabinet-ware establishment owned by Mr. McCielland, and situated on Park at. near Howard. The flames

discussing a matter which has recently attracted public attention in Brooklyn, and which, in our view, involves a principle of some consequence. It seems that in 1828, a law was passed by the Legislature allowing the two Orphan Asylums of Brooklyn to participate in the distribution of the Common School fund in proportion to the number of children between the ages of four and sixteen, who had been or should be instructed in such manner as is usual in Common Schools. The law was permanent in its operation, and provided that the Asylums should be entitled thereafter to a distributive share in that proportion, but it also provided that the schools of the Society should be subject to the supervision of the Board of Education. The object of the law therefore appears to have been to furnish the same public aid to the schools of the Asylums as to the district schools under the

The Brooklyn Board of Education.

finity with our own, that they may be fairly considered within the range of our editorial inquisi-

tion. We need offer no apology, therefore, for

general system. The Board of Education have the distribution of the Common School fund, and, of course, application had to be made to them. In the years 1848 and 1849 the benefit of the law was not realized in consequence of some informality in the application or in the report by law required of the societies. The State Superintendent, upon being made acquainted with the facts, made an order excusing the omission on the part of the Asylums, and directing distribution to be made to them out of the fund on hand for the two past years, as

well for the present. Under these circumstances application was made this year by both of the Societies for the arrears, as well as for the distributive share of the present year. This was done before any part of the fund was distributed. The application has been kept undisposed of, and various reports of committees have been had but nothing decided. After the lapse, however, of some three or four months, it is announced that the Board have made distribution, and therefore it is insisted that no relief can be had

and therefore it is insisted that no rener can for the preacht year.

Such we understand to be the facts of the case.

Now without undertaking to deside upon ques-tions, if any such there are, arising upon the con-struction of the law or upon the powers of the State Superintendent, there cannot be two opin-ions as to the course which the Board has adopted.

The Asylums had the right to have their claims considered and decided upon before the public money was parted with It will indeed be very little to the credit of the City of Brooklyn if the orphans in those institutions are to go without the pittance which the law has provided, because the Board of Education choose to put it out of their own power to pay it. If they may do it this year may not the same thing be done another year, and what is this but a virtual repeal of the law?

As to the dispensing power, if the State Superintendent is satisfied that it is a case where he is entitled to interfere, the Board of Education would incur no great responsibility in acceding to it, and

incur no great responsibility in acceding to it, and why should they not? What opposing interests are there? The School Fund is created for the public good, and what more beneficial use can be made or it than to aid in educating destitute orphan children?

If there be any substantial objection it should be openly and fairly stated. A public body having in charge the great interests of education is responsible to its constituency for a liberal policy that needs no concealment and shuns not examination.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

"HINTS TOWARD REFORMS: In Lectures, Addresses and other Writings: By Horace GREELEY," has just been handsomely issued by

Harper & Brothers. Contents: 1. THE EMANCIPATION OF LABOR: A Locture.

2. LIFE: THE IDEAL AND THE ACTUAL: A Lecture.

3. THE FORMATION OF CHARACTER: A Lecture. 4. THE RELATIONS OF LEARNING TO LABOR: Address.

5. HUMAN LIFE: A Lecture.
6. THE ORGANIZATION OF LABOR: A Lecture.

8. LARON'S POLITICAL ECONOMY: AG ESSAY.
9. ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS, Their Nature and Effects.
10. THE SOCIAL ARCHITECTS—FOURIER: A Lectare.

10. The Social Architects—Fourier: A Lecture.

11. Elegiac Inscription for the Martyrs to Roman Liberty
Brief Reform Essays—Death by Human Law; Land Reform; Homestrad Exemption; The Right to Lisbor; Lising and Means; Phy his Family; Fraging in the Navy;
The Union of Workers; The Trade Reform; What Froe
Trade is Dolne; Slavery at Home; To-acco; Coming to
the City; Strikes and their kennedy; Gitmoses of a Setter
Life; The Aims of Life; The Unfinition M saton of Christannity; The Courch and the Age; The Ideal of a True
Life; Humanity.

somely printed and done up in muslin. It is for sale by booksellers generally, but those who can more conveniently send for it to The Tribune office shall have it sent by messenger or Express care fully enveloped. Price \$1 per copy or \$10 per

A NEW AND COMPLETE AMERICAN DICTION-ARY OF THE ENGLISH AND GERMAN LAN-GUAGES By WM. OPELL ELWELL. 12mo, pp. 429. New-York: O. & B. Westerman Brothers.

A complete and convenient manual for the learner of either the German or English language. It is divided into two parts, English and German. and German and English, each part being furnish ed with a briefgrammatical treatise, and a collection of dialogues, with the idioms in most frequent use. For practical utility, especially to the in the study, this dictionary is probably not surpassed by any now before the public. In addition to the usual contents of such a work, it contains a rich collection of Americanisms, which are amusing enough, if they are not instructive. The progress of the student will not be essentially aided by a knowledge of many words and phrases, which are defined with characteristic German gravity, as, for instance, tantrum, splurge, pesky hurriment, dratted, abequatulate, acknowledge the corn, and a plenty of similar vagabonds.

"WOMEN OF THE BIBLE," by P.C. HEAD LY. A series of pictures of the venerable mothers n Israel, from the Eve of the Old Testament to the Marys of the new, set in modern frames, and radiant with gilding and fresh paint. Whoever prefers the smell of a New-York perfumer's shop to the fragrance of an old Oriental harvest field will find this volume a treasure of great price. The style is not only far finer than that of the Sacred Record, but we have an abundant array of facts concerning which that is silent. Indeed. these attempts to improve upon the Scriptures are so successful and so frequent now-a-days, that we abould not wonder, if many were to find the Old Book quite tame and insipid. On the contrary, those who are so far behind the march of modern times as to preserve a taste for the straight-forward simplicity of the Bible must look on such exhibitions of its sacred personages with infinite loathing. (Auburn : Derby, Miller & Co. New-York : Mark H. Newman & Co. 12mo. 284.) "THE USE AND ABUSE OF ALCOHOLIC

LIQUORS," by WILLIAM B. CARPENTER, is the production of an eminent medical man in England, which gained the Prize of One Handred Guineau for the best essay in answer to the following questions: What are the effects, corporeal and m of Alcoholic Liquors on the healthy human system ! Does physiology or experience teach us that Alcoholic Liquors should form part of the ordinary sustenance of Man, particularly under circumstances of exposure to severe labor, or to extremes of temperature? Are there any special modifications of the bodily or mental condition of man, short of actual disease, in which the occasional or habitua use of Alcoholic Liquors may be necessary or ben eficial? Is the employment of Alcoholic necessary in the practice of medicine !- The Essay is prepared in a very elaborate manner, and presents a great mass of facts and arguments in sup-